

# THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, JULY 31, 1854.

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For the County Election.

A political Editor, no matter how unexceptionable his own course may be, will always find enough of an irritating character in those collisions with party opponents which are incident to a closely contested election, to render him exceedingly averse to adding to them by unnecessarily engaging in any contests arising between his own political and personal friends. We would gladly have spared the necessity of saying anything with reference to the canvass for county members, but a feeling of duty to ourselves and our party forbids us to remain silent at this time, when known complications and secret movements alike menace the Democratic party and its organization in this county. The known complications, arising from some opposition to some of the nominees, and the position of Mr. Powers as a candidate in opposition, our readers are already acquainted with. Let us call the attention of Democrats to another affair. We quote from the Norfolk (Va.) *Era* of Saturday last. The *Era* is the avowed and recognized organ of the secret Society of "Know-Nothingness."

"The Know-Nothingness.—In Wilmington, N. C., the Know-Nothing number 300, among which the many of the leading citizens of the city. The Council was organized last Monday, and 200 were ready to unite at once. Pretty good for Wilmington."

Of the ends and aims of this secret political organization, we do not now propose to speak. That it is anti-Democratic, has been shown by its acts elsewhere. That it is secret, affords sufficient grounds for suspicion on the part of a party which has no concealments, but appears openly and above-board to the good sense and patriotism of the people, as the Democratic party does, being always prepared to stand or fall on open and avowed principles and measures, and willing to submit all its acts to the judgment of an enlightened public.

Threatened then, by open division, and menaced by secret and unknown danger, the line of party duty is also the guarantee and the only guarantee of Democratic success. To support the regular ticket, not as Messrs. Fennell, Person and Williams, but as the nominees of an open and full Democratic Convention is the best and safest course for all Democrats to pursue.

Every Democrat in the County has just the same interest in the matter that we have. We have no early end but the good of the party in view, in advising all to lay aside personal prejudices, and give the whole ticket without splitting. There are too many old manoeuvres about to admit of apathy. Go to the polls, and vote for the nominees.

Daily Journal, 1st Aug.

The papers bring but little of interest. The foreign news and the speculations founded thereupon are equally vague and unsatisfactory. The nominal war existing in Europe seems to have been properly defined by old Metternich as a state of "disorganized diplomacy," rather than of decided hostilities—so far, at least, as the allies are concerned. On the part of England and France, we have witnessed simply a series of demonstrations with a view to influence a diplomatic settlement, while Austria and Prussia have veered around in all sorts of unaccountable ways, their cares being evidently divided between the desire to keep in with all parties, and a strong hankering after advantages for themselves. Russia evidently calculated upon the cordial support of Austria and Prussia, and she would, no doubt, have received it had not these powers been prevented by their dread of the Western powers, who could operate against Austria with so much effect in Italy and Hungary, and against Prussia in her Rhenish provinces. The Emperor of Russia is said to have expressed himself to the representatives of these powers in the following emphatic language, marking his dislike of their course:

"What is henceforth to be relied upon? If he is said to have remarked, 'If the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia fail in their most honorable and dearest sentiments, Austria employs against me the resources of her traditional skill,' she will never know I know, but what intrigues! The King of Prussia and the Emperor of Austria have foregone all they owe me. But for me and my armies both one and the other would have ceased to reign. I alone saved them; but do they think that all is over, and that they are in safety? If I only thought of vengeance, I should allow their enemies to pay dear for the injury they seek to do me. The Emperor of Austria announces it, but will wait for it; but let him be certain that if I feel inclined to remain in the Principality, no one shall make me leave them. War, real war, war on a grand scale has not yet commenced; it will soon commence, if I am driven to it; an army of 500,000 men will be in march and then we shall see."

The war in Europe is not near its close, at least, it is reasonable to look for different, and more perplexing complication, and new phases, perhaps, real fighting.

Some difficulties have arisen with the Russian authorities on the North-west coast of this continent, having reference to the fisheries, and it is said that arbitrary and illegal seizures of American vessels have taken place; many accounts have been given of the affair, but the exact state of the case does not appear to be known. On the other hand it is said that despatches have been received by the Pacific, offering to sell to the United States the whole of the Russian possessions on this continent, comprising the whole Western coast, from Observatory Inlet, in lat. 55° to the Pacific, to the Arctic Ocean, and extending inland to longitude 63. This territory comprises the best whaling stations on the North Pacific and their possession would be of great advantage to that branch of our commerce. The proposal seems to be generally regarded with favor.

The affair of San Juan, or Greytown, the chief seat of the King of the Mosquitoes, seems to have brought out some remark. The chastisement was pretty severe, but the affair, that of insult to the country, in the person of its Ambassador, is one not often overlooked. That the offenders were a miserable, contemptible set hardly lessens the offence. There is no probability that anything further will come of the affair. The State of Nicaragua, which lays claim to the territory, will be thankful to any body who will castigate a set of hybrid squatters, who, under the protection of Great Britain, have set her authority at defiance, and the latter power will hardly choose to embroil herself with the United States about the affair.

The Theatre and Academy lots were sold last week for \$12,500. All was done, we believe, at private sale, and was, no doubt, the result of a compromise of conflicting claims. The eastern section, that within the enclosure of the Old-Fellows School, was sold to the Lodge for \$3,000, and subsequently resold to Mr. Megginny for \$6,000. The balance, being that, on which the Theatre stands, brought \$9,500. It was bought by the town, for a Town Hall and Theatre. We presume the Thalian Association will have something to do with it.

## Summer Travel.

From various causes, the amount of summer travel this year has borne hardly any proportion to that of last year, when all the hotels at the North were overcrowded, and civility was regarded by their proprietors as a totally superfluous commodity. The closeness of the money market, the absence of the yellow fever as an epidemic at the South, together with reports of cholera in the Northern cities, may have something to do with this; but we believe the intolerable humbug and imposition practiced last year upon travellers has had more effect than all other causes combined. Such prices as were charged at hotels—such lordly airs as were assumed by their keepers—such gingerbread and ill-managed affairs as were most of the be-fuddled shows and amusements, as for instance, the Crystal Palace and the Hippodrome—that for one season, at least, people hardly care for repeating the dose.

A great many people are patriotic this year and go to some of our own watering places; but the fit will wear off by next year and if money be obtainable there will be as strong a tide setting North as ever.

The ladies can see the fashions, learn the last new step and kick, and purchase such a "love of a shawl"—as for the men its no great difference what they do. After months of staid business life, they do not doubt to return wild where no body knows them, and kick up a fuss generally without the remarks of Mr. and Mrs. Grundy.

Adapted Cholera.

This scourge, which, after originating somewhere in that great nursery of human life, and also of human death and disease—the Asiatic continent—made its first appearance in Europe in 1817-18 and '23, and, not long after, was carried to this side of the Atlantic, seems ever since, at intervals more or less short, to revive, and, in some measure, go the rounds. At present it appears to be raging with considerable violence in most of the larger cities of Europe and abroad the fleets and among the armies of the opposing powers. It also appears this year to be more than usually fatal in the more populous cities and otherwise unhealthy localities in the United States, perhaps owing to the extraordinary heat, this having been, so far, the hottest season in a great many years.

In New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Newark, N. J., Buffalo, Chicago, and at other points along the Lakes, and on the Mississippi river, the number of deaths has been very considerable; and at Richmond, Va., the mortality is unusually and alarmingly great. As a general rule, however, the Southern Atlantic States seem to have escaped its ravages, and as the season advances, it is hoped that they will continue to be so exempt.

For the Journal.

TO THE DIRECTORY OF THE W. & M. R. R. CO.

Gentlemen:—I take this method of asking a few questions in which the public generally, and the Stockholders in particular, are deeply interested. How is it that the Company has laid up their Ferry Boat, which they had built for the purpose, and employed another Boat to carry their passengers across the River? How is it that a passenger on your Road has to pay 20 cents for crossing the River, when the ferryage at Market Dock is only six cents? How is it that a passenger crosses at the Market Dock Ferry, he is still subjected and made to pay the 20 cents exacted of him by your Company?

I put the above questions to the Directory of the Road, hoping they will be able and willing to give the public a satisfactory answer.

A STOCKHOLDER.

For the Journal.

LITTLE RIVER, S. C., July 27th, 1854.

Messrs. Fulton & Price:—

GENTLEMEN:—As this is the age of improvement, I take the liberty to inform you that we have a tri-weekly Mail, with two horse backs, from Fair Bluff, N. C., to Conwayboro, S. C., by which you will send your papers, instead of sending them by Smithville, N. C. The distance is 35 miles. The first back to be called Gen. McQueen, in honor of our indefatigable member of Congress, who secured us the route. Also, there is to be a public meeting in Conwayboro, the first Monday in September next, to take into consideration the project of a Plank Road to Fair Bluff, which will be to that section of country, a second "Wilmington & Manchester Railroad."

I would also call your attention to the fact that we have a mail now from Whiteville, N. C., to Little River, S. C., by which please direct your package, via Whiteville, N. C., instead of Smithville, N. C. There will be new post offices established on the route which you shall have due notice of.

Yours, very respectfully,

REX SULPHUR SPRINGS, July 24th, 1854.

I reached here yesterday. I found not a great deal of company—some 125 persons—a large number of them invalids. There are some six or seven hundred at the White Sulphur Springs. The cholera has driven six pleasure-seeking public into the Mountains this Summer, and it is supposed that all these Springs will be crowded.

We had a sad occurrence here this morning. A man by the name of Band, of this State, who had been here for several weeks, in wretched health, cut his throat, while his brother was at breakfast. He was found in the act, by the servants who had charge of him, standing up before the glass, sawing his throat as if he was butchering a hog. He left a wife and child, who were expected here this week. This occurrence has cast a gloom over all the company assembled here, and will drive some of them away.

Cholera.

BUFFALO, July 26.—The cholera still prevails to an alarming extent at Niagara among the lower classes. Twelve deaths are reported as having occurred there yesterday by this disease.

The daughter of ex-President Fillmore has been attacked by cholera.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Ex-President Fillmore's only daughter died this afternoon of cholera. She was 22 years of age.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Baltimoreans and others, direct from Cape Island, state positively that there have been a number of deaths at the Cape by cholera, and that the disease still exists there.

It has been oppressively hot here to-day; at noon the mercury in the thermometer stood at 90°. The city, however, continues healthy.

Horrible Ravages of the Cholera at the Niagara Suspension Bridge.

BUFFALO, July 28.—I learn from the most reliable source that the ravages of the cholera at the Suspension Bridge, on the Canadian side, is far worse than represented. Our informant visited the scene yesterday and found that almost everybody capable of moving had deserted the vicinity, leaving the dead without burial. He discovered in one shanty a woman so far gone as to be unable to move, and the dead body of her child, seven years old, lying by her side, in an advanced state of decomposition. In another house he found two men, one dead, and the other dying without succor. In another shanty he found three unburied bodies so much decayed that he could not venture to disturb them, and set fire to the shanty, and consumed the bodies. I learn as a reliable fact that several bodies, only partially consumed, were to-day being rooted up and devoured by hogs.

Mr. Fillmore and his son leave here to-morrow for Cayuga county, both in very feeble health.

THE ENERGENS OF A YOUTHFUL PLANET.—Mr. E. Merriam, who does up the extraordinary "all theologies" for the New York press, in an effusion produced under the effect of the late heat, says:

"It will be found by future, long-continued observations upon the temperature of our atmosphere, that the great and sudden changes in temperature are produced by the energies of our youthful planet."

How thankful should we be that our lot has been cast during the youth of our planet. If its youthful energies are capable of producing such intense heat as we have experienced during the last three days, what a scorching time awaits those who are to dwell upon it when it puts forth the energies of maturity. Alas! for the poor New Yorkers in 3854.

## ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH AT THE SCENE OF ACTION.

VIENNA, July 13.—It is certain that 18,000 men of the Anglo-French forces have joined Omar Pacha at Roustchouk, who, on the days of the 7th and 8th of July, inflicted great losses on the Russians at Giurgiu.

It is believed also that the Turks have crossed the Danube at Oltenitz.

SABASTOPOL. THREATENED.—Odessa, July 2.—The allied fleets, composed of 58 sail, are being concentrated in the direction of Sebastopol.

FRENCH TROOPS FROM THE BALTIC.—40,000 troops are spoken of for the northern expedition. It is probable they will be employed to occupy and defend Sweden, if necessary, from any attack of Russia during the winter, and the co-operation of Sweden seems to be made sure of.—Times Correspondent.

RUSSIAN ADVANCE.—Widrin, July 6.—The Russians are reported to be in full march towards Krasnaya and Kalafat. On the 5th June Prince Gortschakoff, the general, received orders from St. Petersburg to occupy the position which has been quitted by order of Prince Paskiewitch.

LATEST FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.—The Euphrates steam packet, which started from Constantinople on the 6th, left at Varna the English and French troops ready to march on Schumla. The Dobruzscha was not yet evacuated.

The Duke of Cambridge returned on the 2d to Constantinople, to confer with M. de Bruck, the Austrian Intendant, and the next day, in company with the Sultan, passed a review of the Turkish brigade, and of the twenty pieces of cannon attached to that division.

The English Prince returned on the 4th to Varna. At the same time Omar Pacha was still at Silistria, distributing recompenses and having fortifications repaired.

The Armenian Catholic Patriarch has published a circular on the occasion of the victories obtained over the Russians.

The pirates, having fled to the little islands of the Archipelago, the sea had become free.

The commercial quarter of Salonica has been burnt down, and a quantity of wheat and tobacco destroyed.

GREECE.—ATHENS, July 7.—Piracy increases. A French steamer at Micon takes all arms out of Greek vessels.

An English steamer has burnt several Samiot vessels.

The surrender has been demanded of certain suspicious persons in the island of Samos.

Domiciliary searches have taken place at Athens, at the houses of the king's physician and librarian, and at the house of the director of the National Bank.

M. Metaxas, secretary of General Delegant, has been dismissed.

The physician Fasseros has been convicted of piracy, but his life has been spared by intercession.

The civil and military functionaries are prohibited from having a royal audience unless the respective Ministers are present.

Gaudiotti, Orsini, Spiro Milos, and Vlachopoulos, are to be tried by court martial for their participation in the insurrection.

THE GERMAN ALLIANCE.—VIENNA, Thursday Evening.—The Oest Correspondenz contains an article stating that almost all the German governments have promised to give their support to a motion to be made in the German Diet, that the whole of Germany do join the Austro-Prussian alliance.

The King of Wurtemberg still stands aloof, but it is considered certain that a monarch who was always the first to defend the rights of Germany against the West, will not be found wanting when it is necessary to oppose the disturbance of the balance of power in the East.

THE BALTIC.—DANTZIC, Thursday, July 13.—The Nicolai I. has arrived. (46 English and 16 French vessels.)

There were a few cases of cholera in the fleet.

CLOSE BLOCKADE OF FINLAND.—STOCKHOLM, July 11.—The Swedish mail packet has been stopped, and sent back to her Majesty's cruisers.

Communication with Finland, via Aland, is no longer allowed. Aland is declared in a state of blockade.

SAINT-INGENUE DEFEATED.—MADRID, July 12.—The insurgents have been beaten in Valencia. Their commander was killed. The royal troops made 54 prisoners.

FRANCE.—PARIS, Thursday Evening.—The proclamation of the Emperor to the troops at Boulogne has been posted up to day in the streets of Paris, and it appears to be generally approved of.

The Emperor's running current that the French expeditionary column in Algeria, against the Kabyles, has experienced a severe check. It is said that owing to some mismanagement the troops were exposed to a galling fire, in which a great number of men were killed, and a general and two colonels were wounded. Fortunately, it is added, Gen. MacMahon came up with a reinforcement and prevented a more serious disaster. If this rumor be well founded, it will be necessary to send more troops to Algeria.

The Pays of this has an article on the eastern question, in which it expresses great confidence in the German Powers. The Pays says there is no reasonable ground for supposing that they will not make common cause with the Western Powers. This opinion, however, has not produced much effect on the public mind, and the allusion to the victory of Austerlitz, in the proclamation of the Emperor Napoleon, has created a belief that he is not very well pleased with Austria. It is thought that if the cabinet of the Austrian Cabinet had been such as to give him satisfaction, he would not have chosen such a moment to mortify it by an allusion to the victories obtained by the French over the Austrians.

Among other rumours current to-day, is one that a new levy of troops is about to be made.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE ATLANTIC RAIL ROAD.—In accordance to a previous notice, the Stockholders of the North Carolina and Atlantic Rail Road, met at New-Berne on Thursday the 20th inst. They organized by calling Alonzo T. Jenkins, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing William G. Bryan, Esq., Secretary.

By-Laws for the government of the Company were read and adopted. They then proceeded to elect a board of Directors, when following gentlemen were elected, viz:

George Green, John D. Whitford, Fred. P. Latham, Wm. P. Moore, Edw. R. Stanley, A. T. Jenkins, George N. Stevenson, Rich'd. N. Taylor.

By whom was elected John D. Whitford, Esq., President of the Company for one year.

We learn that by a resolution passed by the Company will cause to be published in pamphlet form 500 copies of their By-Laws and the Proceedings of the Meeting, for general circulation through the State.

NEW-BERNE NEWS.

Heavy Fallure, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 27.—John Tucker, president of the Reading railroad, is reported to have failed. His liabilities are put down at a million and a half to two millions of dollars.

Mr. Tucker, besides his connexion with the Reading railroad, was also largely interested in the Mountain Iron Works of Pennsylvania, whose notes were also dishonored yesterday.

The Atsbecom railroad's stock is also regarded in a precarious condition.

These developments caused much excitement, and the Reading railroad stock in consequence largely declined to-day, every one looking upon it with suspicion.

The foreign news has depressed flour. No change in wheat. All stocks which were dull previous to the developments of today have sensibly declined.

The alarm in regard to the prevalence of cholera at Cape May is fast subsiding.

During a terrible thunder-storm near York, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday night, John Genick's farm was struck by lightning, and the barn and all the contents of grain burnt. Other barns were also struck.

The Savannah Republican of Tuesday says:

"We accidentally omitted to record the arrival here, Sunday morning, from Fayetteville, N. C., via Wilmington and Charleston, of a small steamer called the Reliance. She is 82 feet long, 16 feet wide of beam, and draws only 17 1/2 inches, and is intended to run on the Altamaha river, her draught being so light that she will be able to go up and down at most any stage of the water. She is owned by Messrs. N. K. McDuffie & Co., who live on the Altamaha and are extensively engaged in the Rosin and Turpentine business."

## Further Particulars of the Bombardment of San Juan.

We give below some additional particulars of the bombardment and burning of San Juan or Greytown, by the U. S. sloop of war Cyane, Capt. Hollins, which was dispatched thither to demand satisfaction for an insult to Mr. Boland, American Minister to Central America, and to secure the American Transit Company from the annoyances they suffered from the Greytown authorities. The town is within the jurisdiction of no particular state. It is a kind of independent colony, settled by English and Americans, and holding what territory they claim from a grant by the Mosquito King. The authorities of the town have been a long while in dispute with the Transit Company over the Nicaragua route, growing out of business arrangements, and both parties have probably been giving provocation to each other. The cause of the insult to Mr. Boland was his interference a short time ago, to resist the attempt of the authorities to arrest the Captain of one of the Nicaragua Company's steamers, who shot a native in the river, it is said in self-defence.

The authorities insisted upon the delivery of the Captain into their hands to be tried for murder. Mr. Boland denied their authority, and when he went ashore they mobbed and otherwise insulted him.

The following letter, which we find in the New York Herald, contains the particulars of the destruction of the town.

UNITED STATES SHIP CYANE, (Sloop of War.)

SAN JUAN, DE NICARAGUA, July 15, 1854.

The sloop of war arrived here on the 11th inst. after a long, though pleasant passage, from New York. On our arrival here, Capt. Hollins, according to his instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, commenced to settle the difficulties existing between the two governments, viz: to enforce the payment of the claim made by the Steamship Company, and demand redress for wrongs and injuries done our late Minister, Mr. Boland.

The authorities here treated every attempt at an amicable adjustment of the difficulty with insult and disdain. So on the morning of the 12th, we sent a party on shore to capture their arms and ammunition, and issued a proclamation giving them twenty-four hours to come to terms, or we would blow the town down. In the meantime the commander of an English war schooner entered a protest against our proceedings, and Capt. Hollins informed him that he was sorry he must disregard said protest, but he intended to carry out his instructions, and they ordered at all hazards, and that if the demands were not paid in twenty-four hours he would commence operations.

On the morning of the 13th, the inhabitants of the town left and took to the woods, leaving all their property behind them. At nine o'clock, the twenty-four hours having expired, the boats of the Cyane, and opened a fire on it from our starboard battery, and continued firing several hours, every shot taking effect; we shot away their flag staff, and down came the ensign; but the houses being frame we could not do much injury, therefore we ceased firing, and sent a party on shore to burn the town, and in a few hours the whole place was in ruins. San Juan is now one heap of smoking ashes. The authorities have been caught in their own trap, and do not allow her ministers to be imprisoned with impunity, and also that the commander of the Cyane is the wrong man to trifle with.

I neglected to say that the English vessel, seeing we were in earnest, left in tow of a mail steamer which had just arrived. She goes to Port Royal to report the facts to the squadron.

Another letter says the demand of Capt. Hollins was for \$20,000 indemnity, and that Lieut. Pickens commanded the party who landed and burnt the town. The letter adds:

Two British men of war were in the harbor at the time the steamer Dee and the schooner Bermuda. One or two buildings were saved. San Juan had earned the reputation of being one of the worst towns in this section of the world. Her reputation was just. She richly deserved it, and she merited her fate. She has at last received her full deserts. No more will she be a refuge for her inhabitants. Her rules were entirely and American in feeling and principle. Capt. Hollins conducted the affair throughout in a most creditable manner. He is remarkable for his judgment and good sense. The navy and the government may be proud of such an officer.

I learn that the Cyane sails for Boston on Monday. She takes Mr. Fabius, commercial agent, home. She also takes the remains of Purser Ashman. He died here yesterday evening. I regret to say that the health of the Cyane is quite bad. Many of the crew are down—officers quite well.

INCREASE OF RUSSIA.

It appears from a table published in the Journal of Universal Statistics that during the last two centuries, Russia has doubled her territory, and during the last 100 years has tripled her population; her conquests during 60 years, are equal to all she possessed in Europe before that period; her conquests from Sweden are greater than what remains of that kingdom; she has taken from the Tartars an extent equal to that of Turkey in Europe, with Greece, Italy, Spain, her conquests in Turkey and Persia are more in extent than the kingdom of Prussia without the Rhenish provinces; she has taken from Turkey in Asia an extent of territory equal to all the small states of Germany; from Persia equal to the whole of England (U. Kingdom) from Poland equal to the whole Austrian Empire. A division of the population, according to the Journal's statement gives:

2,000,000 for the tribes of the Caucasus.

2,000,000 for the Cossacks, the Georgians, and the Khirgiz.

5,000,000 for the Turks, the Mongols, and the Tartars.

6,000,000 for the Ouralians, the Finlanders, and the Swedes.

20,000,000 for the Muscovites (of the Greek Church).

23,000,000 for the Poles (Roman and Greek Church United).

60,000,000.

The population of ancient Poland counts for two-fifths of the total population over an eighth part of the territory, and the Moscovite population for one-third of the total number over the tenth of the territory; in other words, even at the present time the Polish element is in a great majority as compared to all the others.

DIFFICULTIES IN KANSAS.—We already begin to hear of conflicts in regard to claims in the Kansas Territory. A letter from Whitehead, of the 1st inst., says that day or two previous, "two persons disputed about a claim, when they rushed at each other with axes; one cleaving the skull of the other, and the other severing his neck nearly from his body." Both fell dead. The next day Capt. Walker, of Andrew county, who had a party over on the Nowdaway, making claims, was interrupted by another party, who pretended to have made and marked the same claims, when a general fight ensued. Pistols, knives, and knives were used, and ten men were slain, Capt. Walker among the number." The writer also says:

"Mr. Frank Allen, of St. Joseph, (Mo.) an interesting gentleman, who recently married a lovely wife, was shot at Ash Hollow, midway between Lamar and Kearney, under the most distressing circumstances. His party were going quietly along when the Indians, who so alarmed a certain member of the party as to greatly amuse Allen. That night, when they encamped, Allen dressed himself like an Indian and went near the tent of his frightened friend, when his friend instantly seized his rifle and shot Allen through the brain."

ANNEXATION OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS TO THE UNITED STATES.—The San Francisco Evening Journal gives the following important rumor:

A private communication from a resident of the Sandwich Islands conveys the assurance, that the rough draft of a project for the annexation of the Sandwich Islands to the American Union, has been sanctioned by King Kamehameha and his advisers, and will go forward to Washington by the next mail steamer. Our informant did not consider himself at liberty to disclose any particulars relating to the matter, but entertains no question of the substantial correctness of the main fact communicated. The inception of this project is due to the opening of Japan ports to American commerce, and the changed position of Hawaii, and the Sandwich Islands. In view of the former event, the Sandwich Islands are a most desirable and valuable territory, for either of the ruling powers in the Pacific, and their acquisition by the American Union is invested with a degree of importance not previously recognized.

A tri-weekly mail, to be transported in hacks, has been established between Fair Bluff, N. C., and Conwayboro, S. C.

## Cape Fear Bill.

Most of the Washington correspondents for the distant whig papers were exceedingly well convinced that whig papers would vote the bill passed by Congress appropriating \$140,000, to be expended under the superintendency of the Secretary of War, for the continuation of the improvement of Cape Fear river, North Carolina, or near its communication with the ocean. His approval of that bill has, therefore, excited great surprise in such quarters. We referred briefly to the reason which led the President to adopt this course in our last number, and now propose a full statement of the facts. We reprint the short message in which the President avows his reasons for giving the bill his signature: To the Senate of the United States.

I have this day given my assent to the act "making further appropriation for the improvement of the Cape Fear river, North Carolina."

The occasion seems to render it proper for me to devote from the ordinary course of announcing the approval of bills by an oral statement only, and for the purpose of preventing any misapprehension which might arise from the phraseology of this act, to communicate, in writing, that my approval is given to it on the ground that the objections, which the proposed appropriation is intended to remove, are the result of acts of the President.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, July 22, 1854.

The facts are conclusive. The history of the legislation that took place upon it is too sufficient to show how clearly the bill was entitled to the President's approval. While the general subject of rivers and harbors was before the proper committee of the Senate, Mr. Badger, of North Carolina, rose in his place and stated the facts in regard to the Cape Fear appropriation; and so convincing was his statement, that the Senate consented, without a single objection, to take up the subject, and to incorporate into a separate bill, which they immediately and unanimously passed, the bill which the President should not take facts which transpired during the debate on the bill into consideration; but this rule may be carried to an unjust and sometimes cruel extreme. The President is bound to know all the facts. He knew, for instance, that the obstructions at Cape Fear river had been placed there "by the acts of the general government." Not on y was this made clear to his mind, by the representation of the facts, but he had been made manifest at overwhelming popular meetings, but by the united delegation of Congress from the State. Mr. Bache, the able and experienced head of that invaluable work, the coast survey, concurred with the delegation, and with the people of North Carolina, that the obstructions were the result of acts of the government." The pilots of Wilmington all present the same state of facts. The President could not resist a coincidence of testimony so strong and so clear, and it was upon these representations, that the House, by a nearly unanimous vote, passed the bill; and that the Senate—first, when the bill originally passed that body, and secondly, when it came back from the House amended—twice unanimously agreed to it. A measure thus sustained might have been voted upon the single ground that the bill did not, upon its face, state the full merits of the case; but then the President would have been compelled to call for a discreditable information familiar to every member that voted upon it, that thirty men were found willing to record their votes against it. Men of both parties supported it in both houses.—Washington Union.

YOUNG POETS.—The editor of the Home Journal draws the following graphic picture of editorial suffering, from a cause but little understood by the public. He says:

"It is mainly by poems in manuscript that we are afflicted. The number we receive requesting personal or recommendation to publishers, or short prefaces of our own to introduce them to the public, or publication in the Home Journal with the money for the same, are beyond belief. I would take one man's time simply to answer the editors' letters from poets and poetesses. Not that we should dislike good new poetry, however. On the contrary, we say, whenever the subject comes up, that we long for some new poetry with common sense in it. We thirst for beautiful words that prove something, aim at something, are secondary to something. Our